

DEFINITION

<i>Name</i>	XML
<i>Description</i>	Extensible Markup Language (XML) is a meta-markup language that provides a format for describing structured data. It is a cross-platform, software and hardware independent tool for transmitting information.
<i>Rationale</i>	XML separates the data from the presentation and the process, enabling you to display and process the data as you wish by applying different style sheets and applications. This separation of data from presentation enables the seamless integration of data from diverse sources.
<i>Benefits</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structured data will be uniform and independent of applications or vendors Provides interoperability using a flexible, open, standards-based format Maintains the separation of the user interface from the structure of data

ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTURE LEVELS

<i>Specify the Domain Name</i>	Interoperability
<i>Specify the Discipline Name</i>	Data Exchange
<i>Specify the Technology Area Name</i>	Data Transfer Media/Mediums
<i>Specify the Product Component Name</i>	

COMPLIANCE COMPONENT TYPE

<i>Document the Compliance Component Type</i>	Guideline
<i>Component Sub-type</i>	

COMPLIANCE DETAIL

<i>State the Guideline, Standard or Legislation</i>	<p>XML Characteristics XML has several characteristics that will enable a new generation of web-based data viewing and manipulation applications, and will enhance inter- and intra-application communications.</p> <p>XML is extensible in that you can define an unlimited set of tags. While HTML tags can be used to display, a word in bold or italic, XML provides a framework for tagging structured data and provides a structural representation of that data.</p> <p>XML is a subset of Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) that is optimized for delivery over the Web. XML is defined by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), ensuring that structured data will be uniform and independent of applications or vendors.</p> <p>XML is valuable to both intranet and internet environments because it provides interoperability using a flexible, open, standards-based format. XML provides new ways of delivering legacy data to web clients.</p> <p>XML maintains the separation of the user interface from the structure of data. Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) specifies how to display data in a browser, XML defines the content. For example, in HTML, you use tags to tell the browser to display data as bold or italic; in XML, you only use tags to describe data. In XML, you use</p>
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	<p>style sheets such as Extensible Style Language (XSL) and Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) to present the data in a browser. XML separates the data from the presentation and the process, enabling you to display and process the data as you wish by applying different style sheets and applications. This separation of data from presentation enables the seamless integration of data from diverse sources.</p> <p>Many databases now read XML input, have XML tools and provide XML output (e.g., the requested data from an XML or SQL query may be output in the form of XML tagged data). XML messages can transmit DTDs or XML Schemas in the same message with the data or in a linked file. The DTDs and Schemas define the rules for what may be in the file and what it means. One of the benefits of using XML files is that the source system can add a new tag to the message without breaking the message communication.</p> <p>The use of XML requires the use of a standard data dictionary which defines all the rules and attributes of the data exchange.</p> <p>It is important for agencies to develop consistent approaches to tag definitions across applications. Standardization efforts will need to take place between all entities (state agencies, other states, the federal government, private business, etc) wishing to use XML. However, it is also important to keep in mind that one of the benefits of XML is its flexibility. Standardizations should not get in the way of timely and useful solutions.</p> <p>XML is transmitted using HTTP. With XML, the presentation of the data can be separated from the screen format. A programmer may use XML-aware application tools including parsers, extensible style language (XSL) and cascading style sheets (CSS) to create more than one presentation of the data. For example, PDAs and cell phones require presentation styles that are quite different from what would be appropriate for a computer monitor. Yet, because of CSS, the same XML data could be sent to PDAs and computers and a different interface would be shown to each equipment user. Style sheet aware browsers can enable multiple viewing options for the Internet client without requiring the server to resend the data. Browser support for XML style sheets is fairly recent.</p>		
Document Source Reference #			
Compliance Sources			
Name		Website	
Contact Information			
Name		Website	
Contact Information			
KEYWORDS			
List Keywords	XML, Web Services		
COMPONENT CLASSIFICATION			
Provide the Classification	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emerging	<input type="checkbox"/> Current	<input type="checkbox"/> Twilight <input type="checkbox"/> Sunset

Sunset Date			
COMPONENT SUB-CLASSIFICATION			
Sub-Classification	Date	Additional Sub-Classification Information	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technology Watch	10/20/04	XML is of particular interest to MAEA because of the benefits listed above. While individual agencies may use XML internally for data exchange, XML is just being looked into as a method of exchanging data between agencies and outside entities.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Variance			
<input type="checkbox"/> Conditional Use			
Rationale for Component Classification			
Document the Rationale for Component Classification	Currently this component is not being used in the state wide enterprise for data exchanges between agencies.		
Migration Strategy			
Document the Migration Strategy			
Impact Position Statement			
Document the Position Statement on Impact			
CURRENT STATUS			
Provide the Current Status	<input type="checkbox"/> In Development <input type="checkbox"/> Under Review <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Rejected		
AUDIT TRAIL			
Creation Date	7/15/04	Date Approved / Rejected	11/09/04
Reason for Rejection			
Last Date Reviewed		Last Date Updated	
Reason for Update			